



2. A cyclosporin according to claim 1 wherein B is  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , and U is  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$

3 A cyclosporin according to claim 1, wherein B is  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U is  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ ,

X is absent, and Y is selected from the group consisting of:

C(O)-O-R1 where R1 is hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, heterocyclic, aryl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkylthio, halogen-substituted C1-C6 alkoxy, or halogen-substituted C1-C6 alkylthio;

C(O)-S-R1 where R1 is as previously defined

C(O)-OCH<sub>2</sub>-OC(O)R2 where R2 is C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkylthio, heterocyclic or aryl

4. A cyclosporin according to claim 1 which is selected from the group consisting of:

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>3</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOH

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOEt

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>Ph

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>F

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCHF<sub>2</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCF<sub>3</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>Cl

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha$ Abu-, U =  $-(D)Ala-$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha$ Abu-, U =  $-(D)Ala-$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>

- 5 Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha$ Abu-, U =  $-(D)Ala-$ , X is absent, Y = C(O)SCH<sub>2</sub>Ph

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha$ Abu-, U =  $-(D)Ala-$ , X is  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ , Y = COOCH<sub>3</sub>

- 10 Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha$ Abu-, U =  $-(D)Ala-$ , X is absent, Y = COOFmoc.

5. A process for preparing a cyclosporin compound represented by Formula I as defined in claim 1, comprising reacting a compound of Formula 1 wherein A = MeBmt- and B and U are as defined in claim 1 with an olefin represented by the formula CH<sub>2</sub>=CH-X-Y, wherein X and Y are as defined in claim 1, with a catalyst in the presence of a lithium salt in an organic solvent.

- 15 6. The process as defined in claim 5 wherein said catalyst is Grubb's ruthenium alkylidene catalyst, Nolan's catalyst, a benzylidene catalyst or a molybdenum catalyst.

7. The process as defined in claim 5 wherein the reaction is carried out at 20 from room temperature to about 100 °C for 1 to 7 days.

8. A pharmaceutical composition for topical administration comprising a cyclosporin compound of claim 1 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier therefor.

9. A method for treating inflammatory or obstructive airways disease in a 25 subject in need of said treatment, which comprises topically administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 8.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein said step of topically administering is by inhalation.

- 30 11. The method of claim 9 wherein said airways disease is asthma, allergic rhinitis, bronchitis, COPD, chronic bronchitis or cystic fibrosis.